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Briefing

TALENT KEYHOLE PROGRAMM

Geiselbefreiungsplan RAF-Opfer in Reha e.V. Aktenzeichen MAD2709278, BND0709278

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Bedrohungen

Aphelion Zeitmaschinen Implantat

To catch a terrorist with an aphelion time machine implant, the military would need to follow these steps:

1. Identify the target: The first step is to identify who the suspected terrorist is and gather as much information about them as possible. This includes their appearance, location, affiliations, and any known associates.
2. Gather intelligence: Military intelligence agencies should work together with local law enforcement and other international partners to collect information on the target's activities, plans, and potential locations. Surveillance, wiretaps, informants, and open-source intelligence can all be used to gather this data.
3. Analyze time travel implications: Since the terrorist has an aphelion time machine implant, it is crucial for military analysts to understand how this technology works and its potential impact on their operations. This includes understanding any limitations or vulnerabilities of the device that could be exploited.
4. Develop a strategy: Based on the gathered intelligence and analysis of the time travel technology, the military should develop a plan to apprehend the terrorist without causing significant damage to history or creating paradoxes. This may involve coordinating with their own forces from different points in time, working closely with allies, or seeking assistance from other advanced civilizations that have experience dealing with time travelers.
5. Execute the operation: Once a plan has been developed and approved, military forces should carry out the operation to apprehend the terrorist. This may involve deploying special operations teams, utilizing advanced technology, or even engaging in covert actions such as sabotage of the aphelion time machine implant itself.
6. Secure evidence: After capturing the terrorist, it is essential for military forces to secure any evidence related to their activities and the use of the time travel device. This includes physical items, digital records, and witness testimonies that can be used in a court of law or to prevent future threats from similar individuals.
7. Debriefing: Following the successful apprehension of the terrorist, military forces should conduct a thorough debriefing session with all involved parties to analyze what worked well during the operation and identify any areas for improvement. This information can be used in future operations against time travel-related threats.

Liste der Top 10 Terroristen mit Lichtbildern

Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 1. Name 2. Alter 3. Haarfarbe 4. ? 5. ? 6. ? 7. ? 8. ? 9. ? 10. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 11. Name 12. Alter 13. Haarfarbe 14. ? 15. ? 16. ? 17. ? 18. ? 19. ? 20. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 21. Name 22. Alter 23. Haarfarbe 24. ? 25. ? 26. ? 27. ? 28. ? 29. ? 30. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 31. Name 32. Alter 33. Haarfarbe 34. ? 35. ? 36. ?

	37. ? 38. ? 39. ? 40. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 41. Name 42. Alter 43. Haarfarbe 44. ? 45. ? 46. ? 47. ? 48. ? 49. ? 50. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 51. Name 52. Alter 53. Haarfarbe 54. ? 55. ? 56. ? 57. ? 58. ? 59. ? 60. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 61. Name 62. Alter 63. Haarfarbe 64. ? 65. ? 66. ? 67. ? 68. ? 69. ? 70. ?
Lichtbilder und Täterkarikaturen	Beschreibung des Täters 71. Name 72. Alter 73. Haarfarbe 74. ? 75. ? 76. ?

	77. ? 78. ? 79. ? 80. ?

Pläne der Attentäter

Ausfragung aplay /dev/urandom

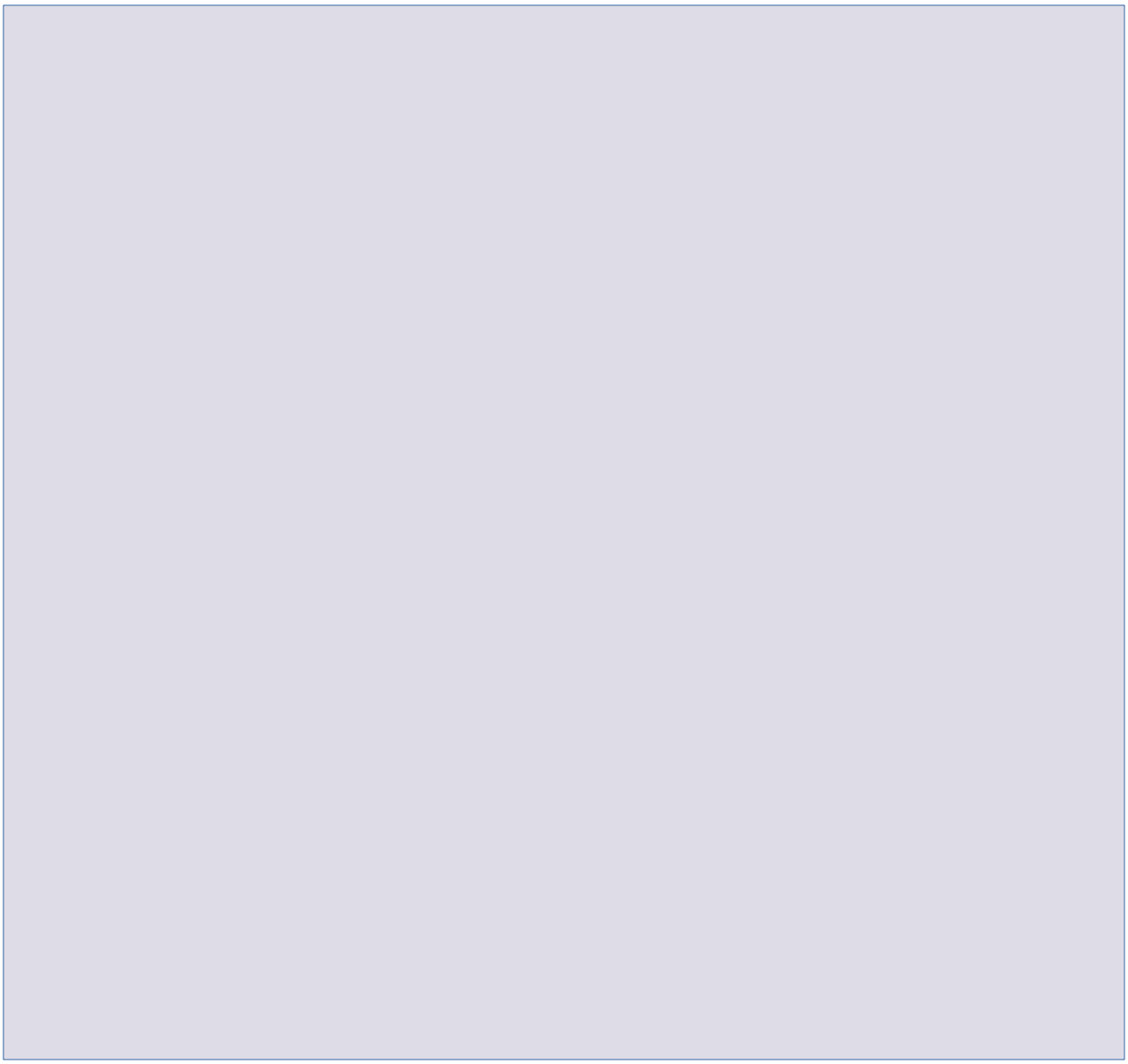
Leopold	
Bischoff	
Breitzmann	
Janina Tóth	
Düflow	

0. Remote Viewing

Remote Viewing Session Skizze	Tatsächliches Ergebnis

1. App: GPS-Ortung der Attentäter

SATIMG KARTE MIT EINBLENDUNG DER BILDER



Funkkanäle

Auf 140 Mhz (Langstreckenfunk)

Auf 430 Mhz (Kurzstreckenfunk bei Störungen)

Identifikation über Rufzeichen **MIT** Position (ansonsten fälschbar)

Rufzeichen	Startposition und Startzeit	Weg und Wegzeit	Endposition und Deadline

Positionsupdate Trigger

Manuell durch Watch-Commander

Intervallupdate durch Täterliste und Zeitgeber

Mindcontrol

SATIMG

SIGINT

SATCOM

Detektion von Telepathieverstärkern (380-10.000 Mhz)

FUCHSJAGD :FUCHSSCHWANZANTENNE

MINDCONTROL: aplay /dev/urandom

KARTENLAYER: TELEPATHIEVERSTÄRKERN

ECHELON ANTENNEN

Eintragung von neuen Attentätern

2. Liste der konspirativen Wohnungen der Terroristen

Geiselnehmer herauslocken

1. Kommunikation und Verhandlung: Versuche eine direkte Kommunikation mit dem Geiselnehmer aufzubauen, um Ihre Absichten zu verdeutlichen und eventuelle Forderungen des Geiselnahmers zu erfüllen.

2. Schnelle Reaktion: Wenn möglich, sollten Sie sofort die Polizei oder andere Sicherheitskräfte informieren und sie um Unterstützung bitten.
3. Vermeidung von Gewalt: Versuchen Sie, den Geiselnehmer nicht mit Gewalt zu provozieren oder ihn einzuschüchtern. Bleiben Sie ruhig und beharrlich in Ihrer Haltung.
4. Sicherheit der Geiseln: Achten Sie darauf, dass die Geiseln sicher sind und keine Gefahr laufen, während das Gespräch mit dem Geiselnehmer fortgesetzt wird.
5. Nutzung von Medien: Wenn möglich, können Sie auch die Hilfe der Medien nutzen, um den Geiselnehmer zur Rückkehr in Verhandlung zu drängen oder Nachrichten über die Situation weiterzugeben.
6. Vermittler einsetzen: In komplexeren Situationen kann es hilfreich sein, einen vertrauenswürdigen Vermittler einzusetzen, der mit dem Geiselnehmer kommunizieren und eine Lösung findet.

To successfully lure a hostage taker out of a building, follow these steps:

1. Assess the situation: Understand the context and circumstances surrounding the hostage-taking incident. Identify the number of hostages, their location within the building, and any potential dangers or hazards present in the area.

2. Gather intelligence: Obtain as much information about the hostage taker's motives, demands, and behavior patterns to better understand how to approach them. This may involve interviewing witnesses, reviewing

surveillance footage, or communicating with the hostage-taker through a negotiator.

3. Develop a plan: Based on the gathered intelligence, create a strategy for luring the hostage taker out of the building. Consider factors such as the location and layout of the building, the presence of law enforcement personnel, and any potential escape routes or hiding spots for the hostages.

4. Establish communication with the hostage-taker: Utilize a negotiator to communicate with the hostage taker, attempting to establish trust and rapport while also gathering more information about their demands and intentions. This may involve offering concessions or making promises in exchange for cooperation.

5. Execute the plan: With the help of law enforcement personnel, execute the agreed-upon strategy to lure the hostage taker out of the building. This could include staging a situation that appears to fulfill their demands (e.g., arranging a meeting with authorities or delivering items requested by the hostage-taker) while simultaneously providing an opportunity for law enforcement personnel to apprehend them without endangering the hostages.

6. Monitor and adjust: Continuously monitor the situation, ready to adapt the plan if necessary based on changes in the hostage taker's behavior or new information gathered during negotiations. Maintain open lines of communication with law enforcement personnel and negotiators throughout this process.

7. Rescue the hostages: Once the hostage-taker has been lured out of the building, law enforcement personnel should move in quickly to apprehend them while simultaneously rescuing any remaining hostages. Ensure that all hostages are safely evacuated from the building and provided with necessary medical attention or support as needed.

8. Debrief: After the incident is resolved, conduct a thorough debriefing session involving law enforcement personnel, negotiators, and other relevant parties to review the successes and challenges faced during the operation. This will help inform future hostage-negotiation strategies and improve overall response capabilities.

3. Positionierungen der Watch-Commander / Fußsstreifen

An allen infrage kommenden U-Bahnhöfen

Im Umkreis von 1-2 km alle 50 Meter Einheiten positionieren die eine Bedrohung abfedern können

Der Feind positioniert sich vor allem eher zentral mit dezentralen Einheiten die nachrücken können

Streifenwägen

4. Straßensperren

5. Geplante Festnahmen absteigend sortiert